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OBSERVING LIST FOR THE MERIDIAN CIRCLE.

The *Nautical Almanac* for 1897 contains, in its list of standard stars, 120 whose positions have not been included in previous issues. Some of these are already upon the list, observed during the past year in one position of the instrument. Such of those remaining, as are not included in the list of the Berlin *Jahrbuch*, are placed upon the observing list for the coming year. With the additional stars, this list now contains 157; of which 15 are above  $+70^{\circ}$  Declination, and will be observed also at lower culmination. Observing has already begun upon the full list, the original portion of which it is hoped will be completed in next September.

R. H. T.

LICK OBSERVATORY, 1894, October 1.

BRIGHT AURORA, AUGUST 19, 1894.

From 8 P.M. to about 10:30 P.M. on the above date an unusually bright aurora was seen here and was reported from many points. The arc was from  $5^{\circ}$  to  $10^{\circ}$  wide, and extended  $25^{\circ}$  or

$30^{\circ}$  each side of the north point. It was a greenish white in color and very vivid. Rose-colored streamers, extending toward the zenith, were visible at times, but were neither long nor conspicuous.

At  $9^{\text{h}} 07^{\text{m}} \pm 15^{\text{s}}$  Pacific Standard time, a bright meteor was seen to fall almost vertically from *Polaris* to the horizon, and apparently was visible until it passed behind the high range of mountains to the north; but this was not quite certain, owing to the unusual amount of smoke near the horizon.

A second meteor, not quite so bright as the first, appeared about ten seconds later and fell to the west of the first, its path inclining towards the west at an angle of  $10^{\circ}$  or  $15^{\circ}$  with the vertical.

C. D. P.

LICK OBSERVATORY, August 20, 1894.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE AUGUST METEORS OF 1894, BY  
MESSRS. SCHAEBERLE, COLTON, PERRINE AND POOLE.

At the suggestion of Professor SCHAEBERLE the August meteors of 1894 were observed by him from the summit of Monte Diablo, and by Messrs. COLTON, PERRINE and POOLE from the summit of Mount Hamilton, on three nights. The primary object sought for was to secure observations of the same meteor at both stations, and thus to determine the height of such bodies in the Earth's atmosphere. A considerable number of corresponding observations of the same meteor were obtained. The maps now printed give a graphical representation of the Mount Hamilton observations of Messrs. COLTON and PERRINE, (observers), and of Mr. POOLE (recorder). The maps of Professor SCHAEBERLE will be printed later, in an octavo pamphlet to be published by the Observatory. Several of the August meteors were photographed by Professor BARNARD. His results have been sent to *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*.

E. S. H.

LICK OBSERVATORY, October 4, 1894.

ERRATA IN *PUBLICATIONS* No. 37.

Page 238, last line, *for August read October.* E. S. H.

In the set of star charts printed in No. 37 of these *Publications*, there is an extra star shown in Chart VIII, following  $\delta$  *Ophiuchi*.

It is at the top of the map, 3.2 inches ( $1.6$  minutes of A. R.),